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## II.—LATIN INSCRIPTIONS AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

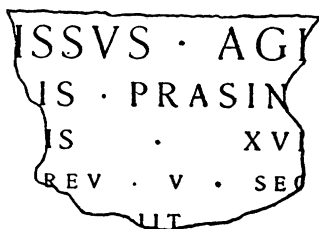
### IV.

The preceding articles of this series appeared in this Journal, XXVIII, 1907, pp. 450 ff., XXX, 1909, pp. 61 ff. and 153 ff. The present paper is devoted to two inscriptions of *agitatores circenses*, one of a *servus publicus* and several of *officiales et artifices* either of emperors or of private individuals.

22. Small columbarium tablet (*ansata*) of white marble, measuring m. 0,25 wide and 0,14 high. It was recently discovered at Rome, outside the Porta Salaria. The holes at the sides preserve the rusted remains of the nails by which the tablet was attached to the wall. The inscription is rather poorly cut in a somewhat vulgar style.

EVHEMERVS  
AGITATOR  
OLLAS III

23. Fragment of the sepulchral inscription of a jockey from the circus. The stone comes from Rome and measures in its largest dimensions m. 0,123 in width and 0,125 in height. The text, so far as preserved, is as follows:



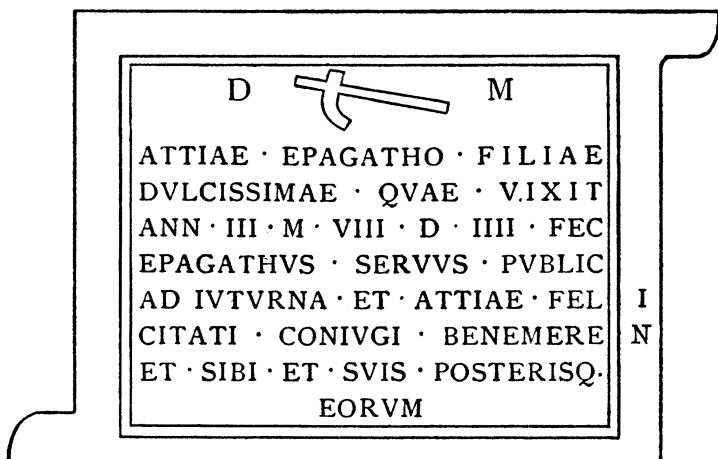
.... issus agi[tator | faction]is prasin[ae] ..... | .... is xvi  
..... | .... rev(ocatus quinquies), sec .... | .... [tu]lit.

The obvious supplements at the end of the first line and at the beginning of the second make it easy to estimate approximately the measurements of the missing parts, namely, about m. 0,07 on the left side and 0,10 on the right. Among the names that suggest themselves for the beginning of the first line, e. g., Cyparissus, Melissus, and Narcissus, the last is both most suitable for the available space and the most common as a name for slaves and freedmen. Traces of I after XV at the end of the third line show that the numeral was at least XVI and may have been even XVIII. As the jockeys of the circus often met early and presumably violent deaths,<sup>1</sup> it is not unlikely that this number represents the length of life in this case. The unused space, too, in the third line sets it apart from the record of achievements, in which the words are abbreviated and crowded. The probable restoration, therefore, is [Narc]issus, agi[tator | faction]is prasin[ae vixit | ann]is XVI[III(?) | vic(it toties)], rev(ocatus quinquies), sec[und(as toties) | tert(ias toties) tu]lit. Other examples of *revocatus* used in this connection are found in C. I. L., VI, 10051, 33950, and A. J. Arch., X, 1906, p. 157.

24. The stone next to be considered was probably intended to be placed above the door of a tomb and, like number seven (A. J. P., XXX, 1909, p. 153), was furnished with two narrow perpendicular openings to admit the light and to give ventilation.<sup>2</sup> The projecting corners on the right at the top and on the left at the bottom together with the roughly broken surfaces at the other corners make this perfectly clear. The tablet, which was found about three years ago outside the porta Salaria, now measures m. 0,445 in width and 0,315 in height, and has cut upon it the inscription, which is enclosed by a frame or cornice. Two of the letters, however, run over on the margin. The text is as follows :

<sup>1</sup> C. I. L., VI, 10059, at 18 years; ib. 10049, *b*, at 20 years; ib. 10050 at 22 years; ib. 33950, at 24 years.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to Bartoli's illustration referred to under number 7, see Canina, *Edifici di Roma*, IV, pl. cclxxxii, where a columbarium on the via Aurelia is represented with such a stone over the entrance. Compare also C. I. L., VI, 29034.



D(is) M(anibus). Attiae Epagatho, filiae dulcissimae, quae vixit ann(is) tribus), m(ensibus octo), d(iebus quattuor), fec(it) Epagathus, servus public(us) ad Iuturna(e), et Attiae Felicitati, coniugi benemeren(ti), et sibi et suis posterisq(ue) eorum.

It is a well-known fact that the slaves of the state were employed in public buildings in such functions as that of caretaker.<sup>1</sup> When attached to a temple they were usually known as *aeditui*, though the *aedituus* was as likely to be a freedman as a slave.<sup>2</sup> Thus our *servus publicus ad Iuturnae* might also have been called *aedituus a sacrario Iuturnae*. In C. I. L., VI, 2330 Successus Valerius is *publicus a sacrario* and *publicus aedituus a sacrario divi Augusti*. In addition to the temple of Augustus and the sanctuary of Iuturna, the temple of Vesta also was guarded by a slave of the state who had quarters there.<sup>3</sup> Contrary to the usual custom, Epagathus has only one name, though the *servus publicus* usually had two, the second being derived from that of his former master.<sup>4</sup> Other examples, however, of the single name occur, as in C. I. L., VI, 2331, 2332, 2334, 2360, and 2374. Another interesting point in this case is that the

<sup>1</sup> E. g., C. I. L., VI, 2348, *servus publicus de porticu Octaviae a bibliotheca Graeca*. Cf. Hirschfeld, *Die kaiserliche Verwaltungsbeamten bis auf Diocletian*, p. 304.

<sup>2</sup> De Ruggiero, *Dizion. Epig.*, I, p. 272.

<sup>3</sup> Tac., *Hist.*, I, 43.

<sup>4</sup> Mommsen, *St. R.*, I<sup>3</sup>, p. 323, n. 3.

name of the father was conferred on the daughter as a cognomen in the feminine form Epagatho. As a rule the wife of the *publicus*, almost always called *coniux* on the stones, is a freed-woman and the children of such unions regularly have the *nomen* of the mother but no name to suggest their paternity.<sup>1</sup> In one case, indeed, the marriage is regarded as illegal and the son put down as fatherless, though the name of his father actually appears on the stone.<sup>2</sup> In rare instances, however, the child of a slave of the state was given as a cognomen either the father's name or, as here, a feminine form of it. For example, in C. I. L., VI, 2316 Vivenia L. f. Helias is the daughter of Helius Afinianus publicus, ib. 2334 C. Vibius Threptus is the son of Threptus publicus and Vibia Epiteuxis, and ib. 2374 Ti. Claudius Threptus is the son of Threptus publicus and Claudia Spes. The feminine Epagatho was usually inflected in Latin as an *-n* stem; e. g., C. I. L., VI, 21848, Magniae Epagathoni coniugi; here, however, we have a Latinized form of the Greek dative, which even in Greek inscriptions occasionally appears without the iota; e. g., C. I. G., III, 4287, Ἐπαγαθῶ.

This adds one more to the very small number of Italian examples of the *ascia* carved on the tombstone.<sup>3</sup> It is well known that the representation of this tool, with or without such phrases as *sub ascia dedicare* is characteristic of the sepulchral inscriptions of Gaul, especially of Gallia Narbonensis. Its original significance is by no means clear. In the opinion of many scholars it indicated that the structure was new and not yet complete at the time of dedication, but it seems quite as likely that it was a sacred symbol, carved on the tombs in accordance with some very ancient Celtic custom to place them under divine protection and warn violators of the wrath of the gods.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mommsen, St. R., I<sup>2</sup>, p. 324, n. 5.

<sup>2</sup> C. I. L., VI, 2310, M. Herennius, Sp. f., Esq., Fatalis (son of Herennia Bonitas and Andronicus Fulvianus, publicus).

<sup>3</sup> See list of occurrences in De Ruggiero, Dizion. Epig., I, 713. There are three more examples in the Johns Hopkins University collection, two carved at the top of an inscription as in the present case, and one below a sepulchral relief without inscription.

<sup>4</sup> This is the view of Hirschfeld in C. I. L., XIII, p. 256. For other theories, see Mau, in Pauly-Wissowa (s. v.) and De Ruggiero, l. c.

25. Tablet of white marble (m. 0.575 wide  $\times$  0.55 high) surrounded by the conventional moulding or cornice: found at Rome in the early part of 1909. The inscription reads as follows:

TI · CLAVDIO · AVG · L · EVNO  
 NERONIS · AVG · CVNARIO  
 TI · IVLIO · AVG · L · SECVNDO  
 MEDICO · AVRICVLARIO  
 CLAVDIAE · AVG · L · CEDNE · MAMMAE  
 CLAVDIAE · HERMIONE · VERNAE · SVAE  
 TI · IVLIVS · EVNVS · TI · CLAVDIVS  
 DEVTER · FECERVNT · PARENTIBVS · SVIS  
 TI · CLAVDIO · FELICI · VERNAE · SVO

LIBERTIS · LIBERTABVSQVE · POSTERIS · SVIS

The letters are cut with great care in a good monumental style of the first century, though they are somewhat crowded especially in the latter part. After the completion of eight lines the concluding words were placed at the very bottom of the stone, leaving a space of about three lines for the subsequent addition of other names. Only one such name was added (line 9) and that by a less skilful hand in a style which approaches the *scriptura actuarial*.

Most of the proper names which are found on this stone are fairly common. Deuter usually appears in the form Deuterus, though Deuter does occur, as for example in C. I. L., V, 2611, M. Cominius, M. l., Deuter. Cedne is a peculiarly appropriate name for a good woman (*κεδνή*), but I have not met with it elsewhere. The chief interest of this inscription, however, lies in the titles of the two husbands of Claudia Cedne, one of them like herself manumitted by the emperor Claudius, the other a freedman of Tiberius. The word *cunarius* comes to light here for the first time, though the feminine form is known from C. I. L., VI, 27134, D(is) M(anibus) Teiae Threpte soror(is) piissimae, cunariae Rufinae V(irginis) V(estalis), etc. Mommsen's note on this

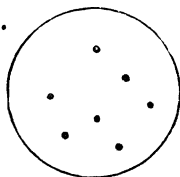
point is "Cunariae vocabulum videtur derivatum a communione cunae, idemque fere significare ac collactaneae", and this definition is accepted in the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* (s. v.). But the new example shows clearly that Mommsen's view is untenable and gives support to the suggestion already made by De Ruggiero (*Dizion. Epig.* s. v.), namely that *cunaria*, and so also now *cunarius*, designates the slave who had charge of the child in its earliest years. "The hand that rocks the cradle" has another good ancient equivalent in Martial, XI, 39, 1, *Cunarum fueras motor*, Charideme, mearum *Et pueri custos adsiduusque comes*. The other title, *medicus auricularius*, gives further evidence for the well known fact that medical specialists are not peculiar to our own times. This appears also from Ulpian (*Dig. L.* 13, 1, 3), *medicos fortassis quis accipiet etiam eos, qui alicuius partis corporis vel certi doloris sanitatem pollicentur: ut puta si auricularius, si fistulae vel dentium*. Another *medicus auricularius* occurs in C. I. L., VI, 8908, *medici ocularii* ib. 3987, 8909, 8910, 9605-9609, and 33880, and *medici chirurgi* ib. 3986, 4350, and 33882.

The instances of *mamma*, the children's word for *mater*, are so numerous in the inscriptions and elsewhere that this one calls for no comment.

26. The other inscription of this class connected with the imperial household is engraved on a rectangular tablet of marble m. 0.195 wide and 0.18 high, which was used as the cover of a cinerary urn. In the centre is the usual cup-like cavity (m. 0.085 in diameter) with seven perforations in the bottom, through which the libations to the dead could be poured. It was found about three years ago outside the porta Salaria. The text reads as follows:

TIGRVTI · CAESA  
RIS · VNCTORI

V · A · XXX



CLAVDIA · SOTERIS  
BENE · MERENTI

The name in the first line, *Tigruti*, is quite new to me and may perhaps be of oriental origin. If it is to be associated in any way with *Tigris*, the formation is unnatural. It has occurred to me that it might possibly be a vulgar spelling for *Tigridi*, the dative of *Tigris*, which is found as a man's name in inscriptions; e. g., C. I. L., III, 10531. But the accuracy of the text in all other respects as well as the rather careful cutting and comparatively early date of the inscription (second century?) are against such an assumption. The name *Soteris* is very common: even a Claudia Soteris occurs in C. I. L., VI, 15596. Other *unctores Caesaris* are found in C. I. L., VI, 9093 ff.

27. Small tablet of grey marble made from an architectural molding: found about three years ago (1906) outside the porta Salaria. The left side of it is missing but the extant portion, measuring m. 0,17 in width at the bottom and 0,085 in height, has the following inscription carved in a somewhat vulgar style of a rather late period (third century?):

CLAVDIVS · SABINVS  
fecIT · PATRI SVO  
ARMAMENTARIO (sic)

Available information about the *armamentarii* is very meagre, but at Rome they were probably in charge of the arsenal at the praetorian camp.<sup>1</sup> *Scribae armamentari* made a dedication to Antoninus Pius in the year 138 (C. I. L., VI, 999) and a *decuria armamentaria* is mentioned in V, 1883 as well as an *architectus armamentari* in VI, 2725.<sup>2</sup> Other inscriptions bearing on the subject are given in De Ruggiero, *Dizion. Epig.*, s. v.

28. Our next inscription is engraved on a marble tablet (m. 0,37 wide and 0,115 high) which is said to have come to light outside of the porta Salaria about three years ago (1906). It is clearly from a columbarium and the two nails by which it was fastened to the wall, are still preserved. The stone was broken into three pieces, of which one has disappeared carrying

<sup>1</sup> Seneca, *Dial.*, IX, 3, 5 (among military duties) qui—armamentario praeest

<sup>2</sup> Cf. A. von Domaszewski, *Die Rangordnung des röm. Heeres*, p. 25.



with it at least one letter and part of a second from the last line. The text is as follows:

THELXIS · COTTIA · <sup>v</sup>CHELYS · COTTIAE  
SORORES · GEMELLAE · AMANTISSIMAE  
CANTRICES · CĀRAE · VTRAEQVE SVEIS

The letters are well and regularly formed and evidently belong to a good period, probably to the first century. The use of EI for long I in SVEIS, a phenomenon which is rare after 50 A. D., and the apex on CĀRAE are to be noted. The small v added above the first line doubtless stands for *viva*<sup>1</sup> and indicates that Chelys, a slave of Cottia,<sup>2</sup> while still living, purchased the niche for her dead sister and for herself. The two names *Θελξίς* and *Χελυς* are peculiarly appropriate and suggestive for musicians,<sup>3</sup> though neither of them seems to be attested as a proper name in Greek. One of the Sirens, however, was *Θελξιπέπεια* and one of the four Muses was *Θελξιόδη*, so that the connection is obvious.<sup>4</sup> Thelxis as a proper name in Latin has not come to my notice elsewhere: Thelge serva of C. I. L., VI, 27349 is the nearest approach to it. But with Chelys the case is quite different. A word which was so commonly used by the Roman poets of the empire for the lyre, was in all probability frequently taken as a personal name; e. g., C. I. L., VI, 5014, Rantia Chelys and ib. 19365 Chelys mater. Other *cantrices* are Peloris in C. I. L., VI, 9230; Quintia, ib. 33794; and Chrysanthē, ib. 7285.

29. From Rome also comes a small columbarium tablet (m. 0,20 wide and 0,145 high) with a hole at the left side for one of the nails that fastened it to the wall. The right side of the

<sup>1</sup> Such cases are not rare: e. g., see C. I. L., VI, 27131.

<sup>2</sup> Cottia Galla is the name of the daughter of A. Cottius, proconsul of Spain in C. I. L., VI, 1396.

<sup>3</sup> The names of female slaves and in general of women of the lower classes are often suggestive in this way. Examples are Ovid, Am. I, 8, 2 f., *Dipsas* . . . *ex re nomen habet* and Iuv. 10, 238, *Phiale*.

<sup>4</sup> Pape, griech. Eigennamen, s. vv. Cf. Cic., N. D., III, 54 with Mayor's note.

stone with part of the inscription is missing and if we may assume that the single word of the second line was symmetrically placed in the middle—a perfectly fair assumption in the case of a well cut inscription of the first century—then the lost portion was exactly five centimeters in width and had space for such restorations as I have added below.

POPILLIAE · 3 ·	<i>lib(ertae)</i>
IVCVNDAE	
CLEMENS · SEXTILIA	<i>e ser(vus)</i>
DISPENSAT · SORORI	<i>suae</i>
LOCVM · ET · OLLAM · DED	<i>it</i>

An interesting possibility arises in connection with this inscription, namely, that Sextilia, the mistress of Clemens, may be none other than the mother of the emperor Vitellius, whom Suetonius describes as *probatissima nec ignobilis femina*<sup>1</sup> and Tacitus characterizes as *antiqui moris*.<sup>2</sup> In the inscriptions we meet with *dispensatores* of Livia, of Antonia, the wife of Drusus, of Agrippina the younger, of Messallina, of Octavia, the wife of Nero, and of other prominent women in the imperial circles of the first century.<sup>3</sup> The *gens Popillia*, too, is well attested and the forms of the letters, though somewhat influenced by the *scriptura vulgaris*, are perfectly suitable to the period. There is therefore no inherent improbability in the assumption that this Sextilia was the wife of the consul L. Vitellius and mother of the emperor, though, of course, such identifications do not admit of proof. Clemens and Iucunda are very common as *cognomina*: even a Popillia Iucunda occurs in C. I. L., VI, 5918.<sup>4</sup>

30. In the *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1905, p. 82, Gatti described a small columbarium then recently discovered during the excavations connected with the construction of a sewer in the vicinity of the new Corso di porta Pinciana. In this columbarium were the usual semicircular niches with two urns, a rectangular niche with five urns, and in the middle of the north wall, facing the entrance,

<sup>1</sup> Vitell. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. II, 64.

<sup>3</sup> C. I, L., VI, 3965 f. 4332. 8720. 8840. 8827.

<sup>4</sup> For a general treatment of the *dispensatores*, see Liebenam's article in Pauly-Wissowa, s. v.

a small shrine (m. 0,37 wide and 0,75 high) with traces of painted stucco still adhering to the bricks. Below the shrine, fastened in its place, was a small tablet of marble (m. 0,325 wide and 0,187 high) bearing the following finely carved inscription, which is now in Baltimore in my possession.<sup>1</sup>

Q · CAECILIVS · CAECILIAE  
 CRASSI · L · HILARVS · MEDIQ·  
 CAECILIA · DVARVM  
 SCRIBONIARVM · L  
 ELEVTHERIS  
 EX · PARTEM · DIMIDIAE · SIBI · E · SVIS (sic)

Two other inscribed tablets, attached to niches in the same wall, record the names of other members of the same *familia*, namely, NICAEPHOR · CAECILIAES | CRASSI · ARGENTARIVS | ET · CALPIS · FILIA and Q · CAECILIVS · Q · L | ATTALVS. From these inscriptions it is clear that one half<sup>2</sup> of the columbarium belonged to freedmen and slaves of Caecilia Metella, daughter of Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus, consul in the year 69 B. C., and wife of Crassus, probably M. Crassus, the second son of the triumvir.<sup>3</sup> The only other extant inscription in which her name appears is that which is still attached to the outer wall of her huge tomb on the Via Appia.<sup>4</sup> One of her freedmen, Q. Caecilius Hilarus, seems to have had as his wife Caecilia Eleutheris, who was a freedwoman of two Scriboniae.<sup>5</sup> These may well have been, as Gatti suggests,<sup>6</sup> the two most famous women of this name,<sup>7</sup> Scribonia, the first wife of

<sup>1</sup> This inscription has been published also in Bull. Com., 1905, p. 168 and in L'Année Épig., 1905, p. 51, no. 204.

<sup>2</sup> Inscriptions which show similar partnership in tombs are common; e. g., Notizie degli Scavi, 1904, p. 441, ex parte dimi(dia); C. I. L., XIV, 1135, ex parte tōta, and ib. indices, p. 602.

<sup>3</sup> Drumann, Geschichte Roms, II<sup>2</sup>, p. 45 and Huelsen, Neue Heidelb. Jahrbücher, VI, 50 ff.

<sup>4</sup> C. I. L., VI, 1274, CAECILIA · Q · CRETICI · F · CRASSI.



<sup>5</sup> The wife in this case gave up the name of her patronesses and apparently took that of her husband: cf. Marquardt-Mau, Privatleben, p. 18, notes 1 and 4.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. Com., 1905, p. 169.

<sup>7</sup> Stemma in Pros. Imp. Rom., III, p. 185.

Octavianus, divorced in 39 B. C., and her niece, the wife of Sextus Pompeius. Chronologically, this is perfectly possible, but the name was common and the identification is correspondingly uncertain. Exact parallels to the fully expressed *duarum Scriboniarum l(iberta)* are found in Notizie degli Scavi, 1902, p. 381, [Pr]iscus duor(um) | [D]omitiorum (servus) and ib. 1905, p. 16, Liciniae, duorum Licin(iorum l.) Saturninae. It is well known that the physicians at Rome were usually slaves or freedmen: see the inscriptions of *medici* in C. I. L., VI, 9568 ff.

31. Small marble altar (m. 0.24 wide, 0.50 high and 0.17 thick) with the usual moldings, volutes at the top, and *urceus* and *palera* on the sides. It is said to have been discovered at Rome outside the Porta Salaria. The text, cut in fairly good letters probably of the second century, runs as follows:

D            M  
C · COMISIO · SVCCESO  
NEGOTIANTI · PORTO  
VINARIO · LAGONARI  
*urceus* COMISIA · FECVND A *palera*  
CONIVGI · ET · CONLIBER  
TO · B  M · FECIT  
ET · SIBI · POSTERISQVE  
SVORVM

This adds one more to the very few inscriptions in which the *gens Comisia* is attested. The ordinary books of reference and the indices of the Corpus record only four persons of this name: V, 3441, Comisia Ariadne; ib. 7823, Comisia Tranquillina; VI, 16055, C. Comisius Helpistus and Comisia C. f. *Negotians* or *negotiator* with a second title to give closer definition is not unusual, e. g., VI, 9677 negotians salsarius, XI, 1620, negotians materiarius, and III, 2131, negotiator vinarius. Sometimes, too, as in this case, a local name is added, e. g., XIV, 409, negotiatores vinarii ab urbe; ib. 318, qq. corporis vin(ariorum) urb(anorum) et Ost(iensium); IX, 4680, negotiator vinarius a septem Caesaribus; VI, 9993, vinarius de Velabro. The -o- stem ablative of

*portus* occurs again on a stamped brick, XV, 409, de Porto Parrae.

More interesting is the use of *lagonaris*, which, so far as I am aware, is a word hitherto unknown from the inscriptions, though its meaning in this connection is perfectly clear. In fact, the only recorded example of its use seems to be the one cited by Forcellini from the *Gromatici Veteres* (p. 344, 25), *Terminus laguenaris vel orcularis, id est laguna vel orcula, distant a se in ped. LIII, which is explained by id. p. 346, 19, laguenas et orculas in finibus posuimus*. According to the rule laid down by Charisius (Keil, p. 76) we should have expected *lagonarius* rather than *lagonaris* in this inscription, but such distinctions were little observed in the more popular spheres of the language and the mental transfer from *vinum lagonare* to *vinarius lagonaris* is easy and natural.

32. From the same region outside the porta Salaria comes a small tablet (m. 0,275 wide and 0,14 high) with the following inscription cut deeply but in a somewhat vulgar style. The letters still preserve traces of minium.

### O S S A

ARISTARCHI · L(*iberti*)

NOMENCLAT(*oris*)

The name Aristarchus does not appear in the sixth volume of the *Corpus* and rarely elsewhere in the inscriptions, but it is common in Greek and must have been fairly common as a slave's name in Latin. The inscriptions of *nomenclatores* are found in C. I. L., VI, 8930-8940. 33782 (*Augusti*) and ib. 9687-9703 (*privatorum*): to these may be added one recently published in *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1907, p. 288. The existence of a professional corporation among the *nomenclatores* has lately been shown by B. L. Ullman from an inscription which he found along with others copied in a fifteenth century manuscript, Vaticanus-Ottobonianus 1550.<sup>1</sup> This inscription mentions the *collegium salutare nomenclatorum* and makes possible the restoration of the same *collegium* in C. I. L., VI, 1013.

33. Probably from the same region outside the porta Salaria comes part of a marble tablet, which appeared in Rome in the

<sup>1</sup> *Classical Philology*, IV, 1909, p. 193.

year 1906. A fragment of about fifteen centimeters in width is missing at the right side, but the extant portion (m. 0,255 wide, 0,25 high, and 0,08 thick) preserves most of the inscription, which was enclosed by the usual sculptured frame or cornice. The text together with suggested restorations is as follows :

SEX · TEIDIV	s	Sex. l.
ÁNTE	ros	
TEIDIA · SEX	l. . . . .	
OPSTETRI	x	

In the second line a trace of the perpendicular hasta of R is visible at the bottom and in the third line the cognomen of Teidia is needed to fill out the space. The apex on Ánteros is striking and adds a new example to the short list of vowels with the apex before NT given by Christiansen.<sup>1</sup> The letters are well formed in a monumental style of the first century. It is therefore probable that we have here a freedman and a freedwoman of Sex. Teidius Valerius Catullus, who was *consul suffectus* in the year 31 A. D.<sup>2</sup> In C. I. L., VI, 21363 there is a [PAVLL]A(?) TEIDIA · SEX · F, whom Borghesi<sup>3</sup> took to be the daughter of this consul, and ib. 36408, TEIDIAE · SEX · L | DORAE seems to refer to one of his freedwomen. The spelling Teidius for the consul's name is better attested in the inscriptions,<sup>4</sup> though it appears as Tediús in C. I. L., XIV, 2466. As in this case, so almost always the *obstetrix* is a freedwoman: compare C. I. L., VI, 9720-9725 (note). 8947-8949.

34. Another inscription from Rome is engraved on a tablet of marble—now broken into two parts—the bottom of which was cut in the form of a curve to fit the arched top of the niche beneath it in the tomb. At each side of the tablet is a hole for one of the nails which fastened it to the wall and the corroded remains of one nail still adhere to the stone on the left side. The inscription is enclosed by deeply cut lines in the form of the ordinary *tabula ansata*. These lines as well as the letters them-

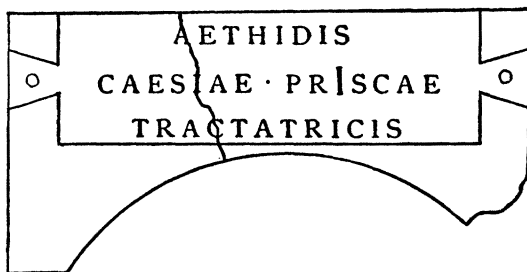
<sup>1</sup> De apicibus, etc., pp. 57f.

<sup>2</sup> Pros. Imp. Rom., III, p. 299.

<sup>3</sup> Oeuvres, V, p. 336. Dessau, however, thinks the inscription too early for this identification.

<sup>4</sup> C. I. L., I<sup>2</sup>, p. 71; X, 1233.

selves still show abundant traces of minium. The tablet is m. 0,295 in width and 0,127 in height at the middle, 0,19 at the left side, and the text, which is cut in a somewhat vulgar style, reads as follows :



A *tractator* is already known from C. I. L., VI, 32775, (=33131) Ti. Iulio, Aug. lib., | Xantho, tractatori | Ti. Caesaris et | divi Claudii, but a *tractatrix*, so far as I have observed, occurs here for the first time on the stones. If there were any doubt as to her particular functions, it would be cleared up by Martial, III, 82, 13f.

Percurrit agili corpus arte tractatrix  
Manumque doctam spargit omnibus membris.

Similarly, though in a less definite fashion, Seneca describes the functions of the *tractator* (Ep. VII, 4 (66), 53).

The name Aethis does not seem to be attested elsewhere either in Latin or in Greek, but it is evidently of Greek origin (*αἴθω*) and bears the same relation to *Αἴθος* and *Αἴθη* as *Δαφνίς* to *Δάφνος* and *Δάφνη*. Such feminines in *-is* are sometimes diminutive in force,<sup>1</sup> so that Aethis seems most appropriate as the name of a favorite slave of a Roman lady. The *gens Caesia* is well known from an early period onward and even several Caesii Prisci are on record. For example, a Caesius Priscus was once governor of Syria (C. I. G., 4460), P. Caesius, Sex. f., Pom., Priscus occurs in an inscription from the *ager Atinas* (C. I. L., X, 387), M. Caesius, Q. f., Ani., Priscus, a soldier, raised a stone to his wife at Aquileia (ib. V, 902), and a Caesius Priscus from Rome is to be found below in number 37. One Caesia Prisca, too, appears at Beneventum (ib. IX, 1700) and another at Septempeda (ib. IX,

<sup>1</sup> Bechtel, Die attischen Frauennamen, p. 102, n. 2.

5594), but there is no reason to identify either of them with the lady of our inscription.

35. In C. I. L., VI, 10001/2 Bormann published two inscriptions from a monument erected near the Via Salaria by Domitia Plecusa to her husband, C. Popillius Anthus. With the exception of slight differences in reading and in the division into lines, the two stones bear exactly the same text. Another copy of this inscription was found about three years ago in the same neighborhood and doubtless belonged to the same monument. It is engraved on a marble tablet, which measures m. 0,335 in width and 0,41 in height, and is enclosed by the usual molding. The text, which corresponds so closely to number 10002 that at first sight I took it to be the same, covers the upper portion of the stone<sup>1</sup> and reads as follows:

DOMITIA · D · L · PLECVSA  
 MONVMENTVM · FECIT  
 C · POPILLIO · ANTHO  
 VNGVENTARIO · VIRO · SVO  
 CVM · QVO · VIXIT · ANNOS · XXXV  
 ET · C · POPILLIVS · C · C · L · HERMER  
 LIBERTVS

The variant readings of number 10002 are V|XIT and XXXV (l. 5) and HERMEROS (l. 6) and points of the leaf form which occur in six places (ll. 2, 3, and 5). The persons mentioned cannot be definitely identified, though it seems quite likely that this Domitia Plecusa bears some relation to the Domitia Plecusa of that most perplexing inscription, C. I. L., VI, 16988. The two stones were found in the same place (in vinea ss. Praedicatorum ad viam Salariam), but the period to which the Baltimore inscription belongs is probably much later than the time of Domitia Calvina, the daughter of Bibulus.<sup>2</sup> Still, on account of

<sup>1</sup> Space for two or three more lines was left at the bottom. At my request Dr. R. V. D. Magoffin visited the German Institute in Rome in August, 1909, and copied the two previously published inscriptions, which are still in the garden there.

<sup>2</sup> Pros. Imp. Rom., no. 158; cf. note on C. I. L., VI, 16988.





437, nondum bis ternos aetas compleverat annos.<sup>1</sup> The verses then should read as follows:

nondum bis denos [aetas] compleverat annos,  
tristia praetulerunt cum mihi fata necem.  
discite, mortales, in spem non vivere longam,  
uti quod volvit tempore; tempus abit.

The freedman Pinus, according to other inscriptions from the same columbarium, was C. Cestilius Pinus, who not only employed the slave Ephyre and the freedwoman Chreste as *vestispicae* but had Chloe, another slave of Cestilia, as *sumptuaria*. The *gens Cestilia* is rarely attested. C. Cestilius, tribunus plebis in 57 B. C., is mentioned by Cicero (post red. 21), Cestilia O. I. Euphrosyne occurs in VI, 1495 and Cestilia regina Pompeianorum is found in a scratched inscription at Pompeii (IV, 2413, h). Other *vestispicae* are met with in VI, 9912 and L'Ann. Épig., 1907, No. 85. This office is briefly treated by F. Leo in *Mélanges Boissier*, p. 355.

37. The last of the inscriptions which may be classed under the head of *artifices et officiales*, is cut on a tablet of which the left side and the two corners on the right side are missing. The extant portion (m. 0,20 wide and 0,14 high) is broken into two parts and has the following inscription carved in well formed letters of a good period :

S · PRISCI · CAESI  
VILIC · V · A · XXXII  
R I M I G E N I A ·  
N T V B E R N A L I ·  
S V O

. . . s, Prisci Caesi | [ser(vus)], vilic(us), v(ixit) a(nnos triginta duos). | [P]rimigenia | [co]ntubernali | suo.

In the first line only a part of the final S of the proper name is preserved: probably three or four letters are missing. In the second line the three letters SER · or possibly LIB · seem to be required and in the third and fourth lines the gaps are easily filled. The *gens Caesia* and the *Caesii Prisci* in particular have

<sup>1</sup> This inscription is now in the Johns Hopkins University collection.

been mentioned above in connection with number 34: here the most interesting point is the order of the names. Instances of such inversion are not rare in inscriptions; e. g., C. I. L., X, 8048, 16, Prisci, Afri Domiti (servi).<sup>1</sup>

In conclusion I avail myself of this opportunity in connection with the inscription of T. Flavius Ianuarius Mus, which was published in the second article of this series (A. J. P., XXX, p. 67, no. 3) to refer to another occurrence of Mus as a cognomen. This most striking example of all had escaped my notice but was recently called to my attention by Professor H. Dessau of Berlin. In *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1904, p. 107 Gatti published the sepulchral inscription of M. Gavius Amphion Mus, which is of especial interest because the figure of a mouse nibbling a piece of bread is sculptured at the top of the stone.

HARRY LANGFORD WILSON.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

<sup>1</sup> See indices of various volumes of the Corpus under *notabilia varia, nomenclum ratio*.